BUSINESS NOTICES.

LEARY & Co., Hatters and Leaders of Fashiou for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House introduced the style for the season on Saturday, 15th uit. m10 6t

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. - BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau ata - The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric and finish. Particular attention is given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a Hat. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sta.

18f 2mTuThFraSat

GENIN'S SPRING STYLE AND ITS MODI-GENIN'S SPRING STYLE AND ITS MODIrications.—In a community like this, where all nations are
represented, it is preaumention to prescribe as the fashion absolute any peculiar style of hat GENIN'S Spring Hat for 1231,
a graceful and attractive modification of the Parislan style for
this season, is generally approved; but there are thousands
whose tastes differ from that of the majority, and these also
he is prepared to supply with just such a fabric as they desire. His Spring Stock embraces a great variety, while his
workmen are competent to embody any new idea that may
be suggested in the finest material, and at the old and popular price, Four Dollars.

OENIN, 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

The Hat Finishers' Union are ever ready to add the crowning adorament to the otter man with their highly popular and truly elegant Hats, which are modelled so as to avoid those judicrous extremes offianion, while they preserve all of those features which are in harmony with true tasts and refinement. The Union is composed of master workners, all participating in the results of the business, and can sell a better article for the money than any other concern in the city. Store 11 Park row, copposite the Astor House, N 2—This is the only born fide Association of the kind in the city.

MEALIO .- MEALIO, Hatter, of Broadway, corner of Canal st. is confident that his NEW SPRING STYLE will be generally adopted by those who consult cumfort, economy, and good taste. Beside the best and handsomest of Hais. MEALIO has a large assortment of Caps and Umberlelas. He is daily overron by customers who are saxious to procure goods which have been pronounced "the best and the cheapest."

Of all the various styles in vogue we know of none that excel those introduced by the NEW HAT COMPANY, of 145 and 148 Nassau st. They have four different styles, so that no gentieman is compelled to con-form to their notions as to taste, but is enabled to select a Hat according to his own fancy.

SEEDY HAT-WEARERS ATTENTION!-The philanthropic Knox, of 128 Fulton-st feeling that it is his "mission" to attend to the head gear of his fellow men, offers to supply all those who disgrace themselves by wearing delapidated and antiquated hist, with his choicest Hais at the low price of 84 each. Avail yourselves of the opportunity, for this is the season when everything, especially hats, should wear a shining aspect.

KELLOGG'S SPRING FASHION OF HATS AND CAPS.—The Public are requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere. They will compare to advantage with any offered for taste, durability or cheapness. One mit 22°

SPRING FASHIONS, 1851 .- W. P. DAVID, accessor to Amidon.) S01 Broadway, near Duane st, has ade a decided hit with his Spring styles of gentlemen's ats. Those who are about selecting Spring Hats, call and amine before purchasing elsewhere.

WARNOCKS', Hatters, 275 Broadway, (Irving House) introduce, this day, a new style of Hat for gentlemen's Spring wear, which, for symmetry of model and seasonable adaptation, is confidently offered as worthy of universal acceptance. 20f if

SOMETHING WORTH YOUR NOTICE, LA-DIEs, AT NEWMAN'S, 3314 Broadway —500 needlework Breakfast Caps at 4s, each, usually sold at 6s, ; tamboured cambric Night Caps, 2s, 5d; needlework Collars, from 2s, to 4s—some of the cheapest ever offered. Also, a splendid atock of Jace and embroidered musin Under Sieeves; mus-lin Trimmings, Veils, Laces, &c. &c.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, 33 Malden-lane — We have now in store a large stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, mitable for Southern and Western markets or City trade, chen for cash. ml? 2wood' BGUGHTON & KNAPP.

Notice .- 50 pcs three-ply Carpeting at 8s. per yard; 50 pcs super at 6s. per yard; 5,000 vds heavy Oil Cloth at 70 cts, for sale by BAILY & BROS. m3 2wood 454 Pearl-st, near Chatham.

WATCHES AND GOLD PENS-Of every style and of the best quality, are for sale very low by John Y. Savaer. 92 Fulton-st. Buyers will find it to their interact to patronize him as all his goods are marked in plantifigures and at the lowest price. Watches and Gold Pens

Families wishing to obtain a good and pure article of Soap, would do well to call at my man-ufactory and examine the Pale Yellow Steam Soap. It is made of the best materials, being entirely free from fash oil ufactory and examine the Pale Yellow Steam Soap. It is made of the best materials, being entirely free from fish oil and other injurious ingredients, so much used in Soap. It is clear of that sitcky property so common in poor Soap, and will not become dark by age. Also, Patent Candles, which will remain hard in any climate, and burn longer than Sperm. Fancy Soaps of every kind, for the toilet and bath use, including the Palm Soap, so well known as a remedy for chapped isands. The above are for sale in any quantity for trial. Goods delivered free of charge.

W. HULL'S SON, 5m 2w*

168, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., north end.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Citnton Half, 13) Nassau-st. near the Park SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL. - The "Crayon

Daguerreotypes, 'taken only at M. A. & S. ROOT'S Callery, 503 Broadway, corner of Franklines, are admired by ani for their truthfollers of expression as well as for the great atrength, boldness, and clearness of impression, pecular to this new style of Art. PROCESS PATENTED.
Please call and examine Specimens.

GO WHERE YOU ARE SURE TO GET A Good Daguerrotype:—M. A. & S. Root received the first premium for their pictures at the inst fairs in New-York and Philadelphia. If you wish a good picture of yourself or friends, go to Root's, 383 Broadway, corner

We invite the attention of Capital-Assessment of the extensive sale of about 150 building that in the city of Brocklyn, and houses and loss in the city of Kew-York, to be sold at another than the Exchange. 183 of said Brooklyn clock, at the Merchante Exchange. 183 of said Brooklyn loss are sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Etq., referred, and sare situated on what was formerly known as Remen's Island, in rear of the Atlante Dock Company Improvements, all lying in one body, bounded by Ewen. Tremont, William Ring, Richards and Dwightsis; also, by order of executors and others, three builking lots on Butler-24, between Smith and Court size, in the give of

THE BEST OF ALL .- We think that the most touching picture of the evil effects of drink may be seen in Madelaine, as played at Barmin's Museum Mad-elaine is a wife such as we often see, fond and counting, in spite of all. Bertrand is just such a husband, too, as we see every day. Madelaine may be witnessed this evening. This afternoon a most delightful comedy.

Merchants, Manufacturers and all others who deem it advisable to make known their estab-lishments abroad, can do so conveniently, safely, and at the proper time, at the Agency of V. B. PALMER, who is duly appointed by the publishers of the best papers of the whole country, to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions.

Dyspersia .- Have you got this terrible disease? If so, do not despair, for HUTCHINGS's Dyspepsis Bitters is a sure and permanent cure. They are mild in their effects, and pleasant to the taste. The first bottle will tell good results. Try it, and satisfy yourself—Large bottles, 50 cents. Principal office, 122 Fulton-st.

Understand the mystery of WATTS's Nervous Antidote. It is not itself a cure all: it is a powerful and wonderful nervine, acting upon the nervous system to that degree, that the patient is anxious for air, exercise and food. Strength regains her sway, and all diseases are soon cured. \$1 bottle, \$3 doz. 102 Nassau-st., and 410 Greenwich-st.

Court Calendar THIS DAY. COMMON PLEAS-Nos. 3204, 380, 381,

261, 292, 419, 421, 423, 424, 425, 427, 428, 431, 433, 435, 436, 457, 439, 441, 442, 445, 446. SUPERIOR COURT .- Nos. 53, 95, 125, 52, 4, 5, 15, 96, 57, 135, 148, 151, 152, 18, 51, 78, 153, 156, 159, 121, 73, 32, 31, 44, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 162, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173. U.S. DISTRICT COURT .- Nos. 17, 18,22,

23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Population of Tennessee. The following table shows the population of Tennessee, and the increase since 1840.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.-Through our Mexican papers we have received some later intelligence from Yucatan.

On the 5th of January the Indians, to the numon the 5th of January the holans, to the holar of more than two thousand, invaded the canton of Kampocolche, and committed a great many axcesses. The Yucatecos attacked them with a small force, and after some resistance completely routed them. The Indians lost ninety, and the Spaniards thirty one, in killed and wounded.

Some of the contons of the South and East

Some of the cantons of the South and East have sent into the Legislative Assembly a petition, asking that the Governor of the State, in order to extricate it from its difficulties, may be permitted to take on himself full powers, disrogarding all the restraints imposed by the present laws. This, of course, would be equivalent to a dictatorship. Of course, the Assembly paid no

attention to the petition.

The present situation of Yucatan is described as lamontable in the extreme. There is a lack even of the necessary articles for the support of [N. O. Picayune.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

FROM EUROPE.-The Asia, from Liverpool for New-York, is in her thirteenth day, and can hardly fail to arrive to-day. She brings a week's later news. We shall probably hear by her of something done toward constituting a new Ministry in England, and of some new developments in Germany. Possibly the war in Switzerland may have come so near to a head as to show decisively what the Govern-

about it.

ments of France and England mean to do

The New-Hampshire Election. GOVERNOR .- We have the details of the returns from 142 towns, the aggregate of which we published yesterday by telegraph. The vote in those towns on the ticket for Governor is as fol. lows. We give them in the Counties to which they belong:

Carroll, (5 t'ms)... 461 799 375 441 912 Belknap, (5 t'ns)... 678 1,392 499 643 1,339 Merrimsck (25 t'ns).1,633 5,835 2,147 1,785 4,431 Hillsbor'b, (36 t'ns) 3,241 5,672 2,815 3,469 5,663

142 towns.....14,595 19:301 9:393 14:596 22,196 4:926 We have also by Telegraph, below, the aggregate of the returns from 28 towns more. Altogether, the vote now stands: Sawyer, 17,061; Dinsmoor, 23,395; Atwood, 10,401. In these towns, the majority for Dinsmoor last year was 4,214. His net loss is thus 8,281, so far. There are 52 towns yet to be heard from.

Congress.-The vote on the Congressional ticket is as follows:

1851. 1849. from in the HId District. Last year this gave 13 Whig votes to 37 Locos. Four towns (Bow. Dunbarton, Henniker and Hopkinton, of Merrimac Co.,) were added to this District by the last Legislature. after the election of 1849, with a view to give it to the Opposition, a trick which has now proved a signal failure. The same operation was performed by the same Legislature on the Ist District with similar success.

LEGISLATURE.-It was claimed during yesterday and the day before that the Hunkers had the majority in the Legislature, but the dispatch below, which we received last night from Boston tells a different story. According to this dispatch the Whigs and Attwood men have so far, 139 members of the House to 86 Hunkers, instead of 80 Whigs to 153 Locos, as it was last year, making an actual loss to the Hunkers of 126. As it now stands then, the absolute majority of the Whigs in the House is 13 and of the Whigs and Atwood men together 53. This is something hard to get over, though possibly, the Hunkers may prove to have carried enough of the towns not yet heard from to outweigh. Aside from the ordinary business of law making the Legislature has nothing more important to effect than to choose a Governor.

- Our dispatch is as follows:

Dinameor's net loss, 8,281.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Boston, Thursday, March 13—Evening.

Full returns have been received from Tuck's (Ist) District, and he is elected. The vote is: For uck, 7,763; Kittridge, 7,404. The House of Representatives, as far as heard

from, stands: Whigs 119, Atwood men 20, and Locos 86. Last year, from the same towns, it was: Whigs 80, Locos 153. Not a bad change.
At any rate, this body will be mighty close.
For Governor, the popular vets in 170 towns is:
Sawyer, 17,061; Dinsmoor, 23,335; Atwood, 10,
401. Majority for Dinsmoor last year 4,214;

Election of President by the People.

To the Editor of The Tribune : I am glad to see that you have taken much interest in the reform of the present manner of electng President and Vice-President, that the people may more directly control the result. The only objection I perceive to a direct vote for the respective candidates, is to be found in the fact that the elective franchise is not equally enjoyed in the several States. Many States would be forced by such a system to a change in the election laws

or lose a large portion of their proportionate voice in controlling the councils of the nation. The manner of proportioning the members of Congress among the several States suggests to me an idea respecting the manner of choosing Presidential Electors, which I will briefly ex-

Divide the entire aggregate vote for electors by the number of electors to which the State is enti led-this will give the number of voters who are entitled to one elector. Then divide the numb of votes given for each candidate by the product mentioned, and if the united products do not prowentioned, and it the united products on the provide for the full number of electors, then give an additional elector to the candidate having a fraction over one-half. And if, in consequence of the multiplicity of candidates, there should still be an vote unprovided for, let that vote thrown blank, or give these electors to candidates having the largest fractions. I speak of electors, is plain that such a system would do away

with that office.

Here, I think, is a plain and unobjectionable mode of bringing down the election of President and Vice-President to the immediate control of

the people.

Take the election in this State in 1848 for an illustration. The entire vote of the State was 453,400. Taylor's vote was 218,583; Van Buren's, 120,947; Cass's, 114,820. Number of electors, 36. Divide 453,400 by 36, and it gives 12,650 as the number of voters entitled to one electors, vote. Divide Taylor's vote by this and it gives him 17 votes, with a fraction of 3,533; go through the same process with Van Buren's vote and it gives him 9 votes and the large fraction of 6,647; in the same way Cass would have 9 votes, with the small fraction of 470. This provides for 35 electors, while Van Buren's large fraction entitles him in either hypothesis, to the additional vote. This makes the result: Taylor, 17; Van Buren, 10; Cass, 9. How do you like it?

Remarks.

We have one fundamental, fatal objection to the above and all other schemes that can only be put in practice by a change in the Federal Constitution-they are utterly impracticable. The Constitution may live a thousand years, or it may speedily be overthrown, but it will never be essentially altered in any matter affecting the distribution of Political Power. Considering that a settled point, we shall oppose the consideration of any project involving the necessity of such alteration as a mischievous waste of time and effort which might be profitably devoted to some other purpose.

-What we propose to do involves no such alteration. What we desire is the nomination by each party in each State of an electoral Ticket unpledged to vote for any individual, but pledged to vote the choice of their party throughout the Union as expressed on their ballots-that is, pledged to cast their votes in accordance | unargued.

with the directions of those who elected them instead of a Congressional Caucus or National Convention. This we believe practicable and eminently desirable.

[Ed. Trib.

The Blacks and Equal Rights - Coloniza-

tion, &c. My attention is called to a point or two in your late article in reply to "Justice." You conclude that further effort for our elevation in this Republic, both on the part of our friends and ourselves, is hopeless. That in respect to us, so far from abolishing unjust and abborrent laws, now existing, "The tendency is obviously and strong" ly the other way." And at these grave conclusions you arrive from consideration of the facts, as stated by you, that "Nearly every State which has revised its Constitution within the last twenty years, has made it more equal and truly democratic in regard to Whites, and at the same time, less so in relation to Blacks."

These facts are important. If it be indeed true that in a plain matter of right and wrong between man and man, though one be a White and the other a Black, the tendency is to cast down the scales of Justice and substitute wrong for right, what comfort can any true-hearted American take in the thought? If, where Liberty and Oppression are brought into fair conflict, even this "Home of the Brave and Land of the Free. Oppression triumphs and Liberty flees, then has the decay of our Government begun already, and this is the fearful handwriting on the wall. may our princely Merchants, scheming Politicians haughty Rulers be agitated, for we are

weighed and found wanting!

But, Sir, I cannot fall to this sad conclusion while there appears to me a more plausible, truthful and agreeable way of accounting for the apparently retrograde movement. Your facts stand or stalk well, but your conclusions are lame and impotent.

You will remember that there have been two great Abelition movements in our country—the last having arisen within the time stated. The old abolition Society was composed of philoso-phers, speculators and slaveholders, Washington himself being one of them. The new consists of earnest Reformers, plain or even obscure men, but the consistent and unflinching heralds of universal and impartial Liberty. Garrison stands in their front rank. The former caught at a frigid theory, planned for the distant future, and appro pristed means with the same diguity and spirit that our legislators set to work to improve a harbor, regulate finances, or locate a mint. ter pushes a principle home to the heart and con-science, lifting up its voice against Oppression and the Oppressor, insisting that the American

By these last, our case has been set forth as it never was before. The slavocrat is met pointedly with a "Thou art the man!" So his apologist.— So he who, blinded with prejudice and malignity. presumes to scoff at and override his black brother. The proud, the vain and the mighty have been aroused. We are in the midst of the clanger of new and warring issues. The battle is not yet decided, and whichever way at present victory seems tending, Truth and Right have nothing to

fear in the final result.

Beside, sir, the manner of testing the sense of the People in the States mentioned did not favor us. Our cause, weak enough at the best, has been subjected to unusual difficulties by designing men, as in the case of Connecticut, where "Negro Suffrage" was submitted as a separate proposition, and of course went down. But, after all, the most that such facts show is, that we have many friends, more enemies, and that the great mass of the whites are indifferent about, or too

busy to attend to us.

It is the "manifest destiny" of the blacks to abide in their own native land, and work out the problem of the unity of the Human Family.

We have borne the worst already, and are not crushed—thank God! For my part, I have as much expectation of seeing the Alleghanies busy to attend to us. much expectation of seeing the Alleghanier plucked up and planted in the Mediterranean, as the Coast of Africa. Other points present them-selves, but I know your rule as to the length of communications, and beside, I would not assume the quarrel of another. that even the free blacks will ever be removed to

the quarrel of another.

I am now, Sir, in your hands: deal not with
the Negro, but with the Man; lead me not aside with sophistries concerning Races, but with arguments on Ruman Rights; and I hope to comments on 112 min rights; and the respect mend myself to your respect and the respect of all my White countrymen by manifesting a dis-position to "buy the truth and sell it not." SESOSTRIS.

Remarks.

If 'Sesostris' is determined to differ with us he should at least take care that he has substantial grounds of difference. He has no reason to challenge us to a discussion as to the Right of the Blacks to Equal Franchises and Equality before the Laws with Whites, for that we have always contended for at whatever cost. If he insists on flourishing in the attitude of a champion of the Rights of his Race, we insist that he run his tilt at an adversary, and not at

a friend. -But the question on which we seem to be at variance, if any, is that of the expediency and tendencies of a fusion of Whites and Blacks in the same community or State. We shall always condemn and resist all attempts to separate the two Races by denying Political or other Rights to the less powerful. They have been treated with violence and injustice enough already. Yet we incline to the belief that the blending of White and Black, Brown and Whity-Brown in the same community is not a wholesome, beneficent arrangement, and that if the less numerous Race could be induced to return to the land of their ancestors, or go by themselves elsewhere, it would be a beneficial arrangement for all parties. We, therefore, while we have struggled and shall still struggle against the constrained expatriation of the Blacks, or their oppression while among us, have been convinced that the Colonization of the Western Coast of Africa by them would be auspicious for their own future well-being, for our Country, and for man-

-Having thus restated our own positionwe are content that . Sesostris ' should derive all possible encouragement from the labors of Mr. Garrison and his brethren .-We cannot share his hopes. On the contrary, we believe the popular sentiment of this country is more hostile to Equal Rights for the Blacks than it was, and that there is no ground for hope of its speedy improvement. Hostility to amalgamation is dexterously though unfairly played upon to uphold and justify resistance to Equal Rights. If . Sesostris ' considers the fact that Equal Rights to Blacks was overwhelmingly voted down in Connecticut as a separate question, an evidence that the question was not distinctly passed upon, he must do so; but to us it makes exactly the other way. However, we leave the point [Ed. Trib.

Treaty with Guatemala.

Trenty with Guatemala.

The Treaty with Guatemaia, which is now before the Senate, is an instrument of some importance. Notwith standing that it contains some fragments of the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Squier, in 1849, which, daring most of the long interval, has been slumbering in the pigeon holes of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is, to all intents and purposes, a mere Convention between our Secretary of State, Sir H. L. Bulwer, and Señor Marchierts, the listely arrived General Envoy from the Northern Central American States. I understand that the effect of it is to modify and partially to shrogate the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of May last. It was perhaps, passed to-day.

We cut the above from the Washington cor-

We cut the above from the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post. It contains about as many errors as could well be crowded into the same space. Senor Marcoleta represents Nicaragua and not Guatemala, a difference of some importance, considering the two States are now virtually at war with each other; he made no convention whatever, either confirming or modifying the Clayton or Bulwer treaty, and finally there has been no treaty nor any shadow of one between the United States and any Central American State before the Senate. We only wish there had been, and we may add, that it were one of Senor Marcoleta's negotiations. He is a man qualified by experience in affairs, for intelligence and firmness, for the important and delicate mission with which he comes charged. In his hands the best interests of the nation he represents and of all others concerned will, we are persuaded, suffer no detriment to which he will be a willing party.

"To THE RESCUE!"—A man by the name of John Dough erty, day before yesterday, was arrested in this city charged with being a "fugitive" from justice, from Boston where he is indicated for a grand larceny. Dougherty was at once sent back, a police officer from Massachusetts be

ing the "caimant."

We do not learn that any efforts were made by the "Friends of Freedom" to prevent this man from being sent back to Roston, and from thence, in all probability, to be sent into the slavery of a State Prisen. [Express.]

The man whose moral and mental comprehen sion can make no distinction between a man guilty of grand larceny, and a man guilty only of wearing the skin which God gave him, is eminently qualified, when out of office, to abuse dough faces, and to become the softest dough-face when in office. In fact such a one would not hesitate to become the self-elected champion of a law which, before gilded with patronage and made the Shibboleth of political preferment, made him skulk in all haste from voting on it.

The above ideas have long been familian to the French Democrats and Socialists. They were put forth at Paris, as it were spontaneously, after the Revolution of February. Emile Girardin has written at length in favor of the State's undertaking the business of assurance. Proudhon has proposed also, that it should take up the business of banking and get all its revenues from ending money at a low interest-say 2 per cent.

FLASH IN THE PAN .- Some things succeed, some don't; some succeed and are glorious, others succeed and are straightway forgotten.

Chance has flung in our way a handbill evidently intended for publicity, and as we are chariable it seems proper that we should help on the good cause by giving it to the world. Its contents are accordingly copied below. It has no signatures, but on the most accurate investiga tion by learned antiquarians it is pronounced a document of the genuine Silver Gray complexion and favor, and some presumptious analysts pretend to discover about it the marks of the Sub-Treasury and of certain strong and zealous members of the Custom-house establishment. For ourselves, as impartial itemizers, we declare that we have no opinion on that subject, nor on the other assertion of the same students of hidden lore, that it was intended by the authors of this pronunciamento to frighten Collector Maxwell into more submissive behavior, and that, for some inexplicable and mysterious purpose, they have suppressed it for the present .-That we decidedly don't believe; if we did, we wouldn't think of printing it. Here it is, for the benefit of whom it may concern. We copy it verbatim et lineatim, barring the spread eagle surmounting it:

TO THE FRIENDS

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.
The friends of the present Administration are requested to meet at the BROADWAY HOUSE

MONDAY NEXT. (MARCH 17.) For the purpose of exchanging views on the propriety of "TRUE FRIEND" OF THE ADMINISTRATION In the place of the present incumbent holding the office of COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS OF THIS PORT.

"MANY WHIGS OF LONG STANDING."

New-York, March 10, 1251.

FOR LIBERIA .- The brig Sea Mew, Capt. J. G. Attridge, which cleared early this week for Sierra Leone and Liberia, Africa, sailed yesterday with two families of emigrants to Liberia, making a company of fifteen persons, sent out under the auspices of the New-York State Colonization Society. Henry Williams and family, in all ten persons leave Williamsburgh, where their excellent de portment for many years, secures for them the kind wishes of many. The other family was lately of Staten Island, and previously of Philadelphia. It is probable that at least 100 persons will be ready to embark in the next expedition from this port, which we understand is set down for the 1st of September.

The steamer Southerner, Capt. Dickinson arrived last evening in 24 hours from Norfolk, where she put in on the 8th inst. in consequence of an accident to her machinery on her voyage from Charleston to this port.

FROM VENEZUELA. - Dates from Porto Cabello Feb. 15, state that the new President, Monagas, arrived at Caracas on the 4th ult., and was installed in office on the 6th. His inaugural address was very favorably received, and indicated peace. The Ex-President, brother of the new executive officer, had left Caracas for Barcelona, where he intends to reside. The coffee crop this year will be deficient.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.-The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post reports the following confirmations :

Mr. Pendleton, Appraiser at San Francisco Mr. Pendleton, Appraiser at San Francisco; also the Appraiser at Sacramento; Robert Gardiner, Collector at Beverly, Mass; Allen F. Owens, Charles Bradley and C. Edgar, Appraisers at large; George S. Washington, Register at St. Augustine, Fla.; Samuel Eckol, Consul to Chili; Thomas Wolf, Collector at Mempeis; Thos. Wilson, Collector at Oregon; Simpson P. Moore and Wm. M. Matthew, Appraisers at Oregon; Geo. P. Nettall, Collector at Pacific City, Oregon; P. Nettall, Collector at Pacific City, Oregon; Alonzo Leland, Surveyor, Milwaukie, Io.; Ed-ward C. Ward, Collector at Columbia, N. C.; Frederick M. Balden, Collector at Corpus Chris ti, Texas; Messrs. Bennet and Brown, Consuls for Ports in South America; Samuel G. Bradbury, of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of the Suprem-Court of the Territory of Utah, in place of Joseph Buffington, declined; Henry L. Tilden, Mhrshal for Minnesota; George G. Baker, of Ohio, Consul

Naw Music.-We have received from Firth, Pond & Co. the "1851 Polks," by Wm. Dressler, and "Lady, on my ear is ringing," by J. B. Woodbury.

Tribune's Special Dispatches.

Senatorial Confirmations.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13. The Senate has confirmed THOMAS A. R. NELSON, of Tenn. Commissioner to China; JOHN A. BENNET, Consul to Bogota; W. F. Boone, Consul to Realejo, Nicaragua; ALLEN F. OWEN, of Georgia, Consul at Havana; SAMUEL ECKEL, of Tenn. Consul to Talcahuano, Chili; Mr. CLARK, Secretary of Legation in Brazil; John S. WATTS of Ind. has also been confirmed as one of the Associate Justices for New-Mexico; and ANDREW RATHWELL and JAMES A. KENNEDY Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

WOUTER VON TWILLER.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Indhern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hancver and Beaver etc.

For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Seventh Page.

Capture of Philadelphia Oyster Vessels in the Chesapenke Bay-Another Oyster Emeute.

Baltimors, Thursday, March 13.

The steamer "Herald" sent yesterday by the Governor against a fleet of Philadelphia oyster vessels in Chesapeake Bay dredging for oysters, with 100 armed men and a field-piece on board, returned this evening, having captured seven schooners and their crews, and taken them to Annapolis. The prisoners number about 40, who will be fined and imprisoned, and under the laws of Maryland vessels declared lawful prizes of the captors.

The Lewis County Bank.

The Lewis County notes have been refused to-day. To-morrow they will be redeemed.

The "Cuban" Trials.

New-Orleans, Friday, March 7.
In Gen. Henderson's case, the Jury could not agree and were discharged. There were 11 for acquittal, and only I against. The District At-torney immediately entered a nolle prosequi in that case, and also in Gov. Quitman's and all ther Cuban cases. This gives universal satisfaction.

Robbery of the Town Clerk's Office at

Pawincket.

Pawincket.

Pawincket.

The Town Clerk's office at this place was broken open last night, by the forcing of a shutter.

The safe, containing Town Records, &c. was blown open by gunpowder, and \$100 in cash taken therefrom. Two valuable drafts were extaken therefrom. Two valuable drafts were examined, and left near the door by the burglars. Alvin O. Reed, Esq., the Town Clerk, offers a reward of \$200 for the perpetrators of the burglary. Everything was left in confusion on and about the floor. The affair happened about 12 clerk, as the avelaging was heard by the neigho'clock, as the explosion was heard by the neigh-

Further of the Bank Robbery.

bors at that time.

Nonwich (Conn.), Thursday, March 13.

A reward of \$500 is offered—\$300 for the recovery of the money and \$200 for the detection of the robbers who assaulted the messenger of the Norwich Bank. Among the notes were ten \$100 notes of the Quinebaug Bank, each payable to Lewis Hyde, January, 1851. Also, \$1,100 of the Mystic Bank in 20s, 10s, and a few smaller notes. More of the Fire at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, Wednesday, March 12.
From thirty to forty buildings of different de-

From thirty to lotty buildings of different de-scriptions were destroyed in the conflagration.— The stables of Messrs. Arnold & Moyer, the sta-bles and carriage-house of Miss Starm and Mr. Scott, the warehouse and stable of Mr. Sener, and the stables of George Keller and John Humes were entirely consumed, with most of their con-On the opposite side of the alley a large brick

On the opposite side of the alley a large brick house, known as the "Arcade," the stable of Mr. Tood, and several buildings owned by R. Sharpless, were also burnt to the ground.

From these the fire extended along Louthes at and destroyed the dwellings occupied by Mrs. Rhinebart and Mr. Pridley, Mrs. Isaac Todd, the family of the ex Sheriff Hoffer.

The next building destroyed was a capacious church edifice of the Lutheran congregation on Bedford at. A large frame dwelling house imme-Bedford st: A large frame dwelling house immediately opposite, owned by D. S. Zollinger, was consumed at the same time.

Death of Capt. Sheldon Thompson.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 13, Capt. Sheldon Thompson, an old and esteemed resident of this city, died this afternoon. Capt. T. came to our city in 1810, and until within a few years has been actively employed in business, and intimately identified with the prosperity of

Markets NEW-ORLEANS, March 7. COTTON is dull, dealers anxiously awaiting the advices per Pacific. The sales of the lastitwo days have been only 4,000 bales.

Markets ... CHARLESTON, March 8. The transactions in Corros to-day reached

1,200 bales, at yesterday's prices. Extremes ranged from 72/101—the advance of \$20\$ on Friday being sustained. Markets ... NEW-ORLEANS, March 4 Sales to day reach 2,500 bales Corron, at prices ranging from 64@124. Sterling Exchange we quote at 74@24 Pt. New-York 60 days bills, 24@24 discount; alght checks, 1@14. In Francist's no foreign engagements are reported—a ship and bark were taken to load at Lafayette, with Pork for Boston, at \$1 124 P bbl.

Weather Items.

the city.

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line 16 Wall-st]

BUTFALO—Cloudy, with a raw west wind; Ther. 37;
Mercury 64; Baro. 22.650.
Rochestra—Cloudy and rather warm; wind SW., with appearance of rain; Ther. 40.

AUREN—Cloudy; appearance of atorm; wind West;
Ther. 50.

Ther. 50.

Syracuse—Has been a raw, chilly day; cloudy, with indications of a storm; wind N; Ther. 25.

Oswego—Dark, cloudy evening; wind NE; Ther. 24.

Baro. 30. 25; looks like snow.

UTICA—A cold, disagreeable wintry day, and cloudy and unplessant this evening; wind NW; Ther. 30; Baro. 7rising.

ALBANY—Been very unplessant all day; snowing and raining; wind N; Ther. 20; Baro. 30.180; Mercury in Baro. 77.

raining; wind N; Ther, 20; Baro, 00.

Baro, 07.

TROV-Cloudy and every appearance of a snow-storm; wind light from NE; Ther. 28. By Bain's Line, Office 29 Wall-st.]

By Bain's Line, Office 29 Wall-st.]

THURSDAY, March 13—9 P.M.

BUTFALO, (Fort Porter) 3 P. M.—Baro. 29.48; Ther. attached 43, Ther. detached 40; clearness of sky 8; wind SSW; clouds NW; very pleasant weather.

ROCHESTER—Warm and cloudy; wind 8; Ther. 40.

AUBURA—Mild and cloudy; wind SW; SYRACUSE—Cloudy; wind NW; Ther. 40.

UTICA—Clear and coid; wind W; been snowing slightly all day; Ther. 22.

FORT PLAIN—Snowed all day; cloudy and raw; Ther. 23.

ALBANY—Cloudy; wind NW; Ther. 33.

ALBANY—Cloudy; wind W; prospects of a storm; Thermometer 57.

Special Session of the Senate.

Washington, Thursday, March 13.
At 12j o'clock only 23 Senators were present;
notwithstanding which the Senate proceeded to
the consideration of Executive business, after which the doors were opened.

Mr. Gwis offered a Resolution, which was

adopted, requesting the President to lay before the Senate next Session all information in possession of the Departments, relative to claims for services and money advanced to the United States during the conquest of California. Mr. Donge offered a Resolution, which was

adopted, directing that a certain forthcoming report on the Geology of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, be prepared and sent to the Senate at the next

Mr. MANGUM offered a Resolution of thanks to Mr. King for his ability and impartiality, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. King replied and pronounced the Senate adjourned sine die.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

Of Trustees of Schools in th Fourteenth Ward

of the City of New-York, against the bill for con-solidating the School Laws of New York. Mr. DARY addressed the Senate. Mr. Breeman presented the following Memorial, signed by Goodhue & Co., Brown, Groves & Co., Davis & Brooks, Bogart & Kneeland, James Lee, Walter R. Jones, and others.

MEMORIAL " To the Hon, the Senate of the State of New-York: "It being understood that a Bill is now pending with your Honorable body to grant authority to cross with a bridge the outlet of Lake Champlain, for the purpose of afferding a connection between the Northern Railroad of this State and the Railroad of the New-England States, terminating on the East Shore of that Lake; and it being furthermore understood that the said Bill is opposed in part. upon the plea that the proposed connection will able facilities for communication with the markets of the law. England States, calculated to divert trade from the object New-York. The undersigned Merchants and inhabitation of said City, cosire respectfully to represent that to a cost of said City, cosire respectfully to represent that to a cost of said City, cosire respectfully to represent that to she can be suffered as a critical said of the said of the said to the said of the said to said the said of the said that while it reserves inviolate to each State it into pendent posith a shall sovereignty in all connected of the said Commerce: and finally, that your Mea orisists was deeply regret that any enterprize of our own clizage those of other States should be hindered or embarrasse, but the legislation on the part of the State of New-You

The bill passed to allow the Managers of the N. Y. Life Savings Benevolent Association b On motion of Mr. Mann, it was resolved that

the Tressurer be requested to report to the Sanate the amount of available cash in the Size Tressury on the 1st day of February, 1851, be longing to the General Fund Debt, Sinking Fund Canal and Canal Completion Fund, Canal Debt Sinking Fund, United States Deposit, Common Schools and Literature Fund, Bank and Halloud Debt Sinking Fund, Mariners' Fund, and the names of the Banks in which the money is de-

On motion of Mr. Brekman, it was resolved that the Secretary of State be requested to report forthwith to the Senate whether the returns of the late Census had been transmitted by the U. S. Marshals to his office, and if so, whether sach returns are in a condition suitable for reference or publication.

The bill providing for the Railroad Bridge at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, being the

MR. DART of St. Lawrence addressed the Com-

mittee in favor of granting power to build the bridge. He examined the constitutional quation, and quoted largely from a Report heretoformade by John L. Lawrence of New-York, Senator from New-York in 1848, whom he culogized as a man of statesman like mind. Mr. D. claimed the it was fallacious to suppose that the bridge en injure New-York. The equated distance from Rouse's Point is 60 miles in favor of New-York Four fifths of the trade will go to New-York Northern New-York will send its produce to the great city, and thence she will produce to tag plies. He contended that the bridge could be built, and was proposed to be built, so that me detention to navigation would be experienced— that science had arranged all that. Mr. Day

urged that opposition to the bridge came most; from Troy, when the North had built up Troy!-The opposition of that city did not arise from pecuniary motives, but from the fear that a bridge over Lake Champlain would be a precedent for bridge over the Hudson at Albany. New York has for years been struggling to pro-cure an outlet for her productions, and if this boon is refused she cannot but regard it as harsh treatment. Over 120,000 people are interested in this question, and they ask to have their just de mands.

Mr. Carroll, of Troy, commenced a reply to the arguments of Mr. Dart. He denied that froy was alone in its opposition to this measure. The report of the Committee on Railroads adverse to the bridge was the work of a representation for Canandagua and Cattaraugus localities, far away.

Canandagua and Cattraugus sociatios, ia away
from Troy. He had seen with astonishment the
political feeling had been [in meetings held is
reference to the bridge,] introduced in a manue
he could not but regard as most extraordisary. and which he had regretted to see. higher views in opposition to this bridge that those of a locality. It was in behalf of the noble the increasing commerce of the Champlaincommerce growing to an equality with the Hal-son, that induced him to oppose the proposed bridge.
Mr. CROOK, of Clinton, said that he represents a portion of Northern New York, and he believed that nineteen twentieths of his constituents may be considered as against the bridge.

taken and bill postponed to Monday afternoon.

The bill providing for the payment of the unform companies, and to dispense with militis trainings, was next considered. Mr. BRANDRETH urged extreme caution in reistion to any measure adopted in regard to see militia. It was the court of last resort. He did not approve of such a change as would transfer the defense of the country from the great body of

the people to a few companies.

Mr. Mass, of Oneida, remarked that theoaly objection for militia now was of a domestic the acter. If the country was assailed by a foreign country, volunteers enough would rush to the rescue, and preserve the laws in Albany, Rens selaer and Columbia, to help the President cate another Shadrach (1) in Boston, and constitute

about all the necessity for militia service. He was glad to see all these militia parades broke The bill was ordered to a third reading. Ad/4

ASSEMBLY. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. To repeal the Free School Law. Against any diversion of the travel of the Four of the citizens of New-York for an appro-

printion to remove three rocks at Hurlgate Of the citizens of Onelda County for a National Railroad to the Pacific. For abolition of Capital Punishment. For a law authorizing the use of Lake Chan-

plain for Railroad purposes.

Mr. O. Allen, from the Committee on Claims to whom was referred the subject matter of th Governor's Message relating to the speedy completion of the Erie and the Genesee Valley as Black River Canals, presented a voluminous report, accompanied by a bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor.

The Literature Committee reported a bill making appropriations to certain Colleges in the State.

BILLS REPORTED COMPLETS. Confirming the title of the East River Instance Co. to certain property.

Amending an act incorporating the East River Instance Co. Regulating the rates of wharfage of lighters's

the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Asylum for Friendless Boyl in the City of New-York.

Relating to the powers of the late Court of Chancery.

Authorising the Chautauque Plank Road Co.

to borrow money.

Amending an Act exempting from sale on exe-Relating to the preparatory steps for recording

For the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York.

Act extending the charter of the Firemen of the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Mexican, Ocean and Irelaid Mail Company.

These several bills were ordered to a thir

The report of the Select Committee, by bill, be corporating the City of Williamsburgh, L. L. was then called. Mr. FITZHUGH of Monroe, opposed the view

of the Committee and advocated the adoption the People's Charter in place of the one reported and moved that the permanent exterior line by and moved that the permanent exterior line of considered the boundary line of the city; and is substitute the first and second sections of the People's Charter for the one reported.

Mr. BACKHOUSE of Brooklyn opposed the mo

Mr. G. E. Baker, of Williamsburgh, said the the bill was not framed for political capital as he been charged, and believed that the opposition Mr. Fitzbugh was caused by the fact that the bidd not divide the city so as to ensure to his part a predominance in the political complexion of the city.

Mr. FITZHUGH desired to know whether the New-York Delegation had been consulted in relation to the

Mr. Wakeman of New-York City, replied that he did not know whether there had been a constitution on it yet. He believed, however, the bull not be rendered more effective by an amendment Mr. Turnill, of Suffolk, was opposed to sol mendment of the charter reported by the Comamendment of the charter reported by the Ces-mittee, and did not believe that "the People's Charter" was desired by the citizess of William burgh. He was anxious to know when the meetings endorsing "the Peoples' Charter" had

The question was then taken on striking out the first and second section of the reported char-

Mail Company.

Melating to the Justices of the Police Couns
the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Utica City Water-Works.

Incorporating the New-York and Montgomer
Mining Company.

Incorporating the Ladies' Benevolent Assocition of the Methodist Episcopal Society of New-York